

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

OZCAN DALGIC,

Plaintiff,

v.

MISERICORDIA UNIVERSITY,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:16-443

(JUDGE CAPUTO)

**MEMORANDUM**

Presently before me is a Complaint filed by Plaintiff Ozcan Dalgic. (*Compl.*) Because the Complaint fails to establish that the Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action, it will be dismissed unless Plaintiff can show that diversity jurisdiction is proper.

**I. Background**

Plaintiff brings this action alleging diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. (*Compl.*, ¶ 4.) Plaintiff Ozcan Dalgic is alleged to be a “United States Permanent Resident residing at 5 Basset Road, Salem, New Jersey 08079.” (*Id.* at ¶ 1.) Defendant Misericordia University is alleged to be “a non-profit corporation operating as Catholic University in Dallas, Pennsylvania” (*Id.* at ¶ 2.); “is domiciled in Pennsylvania” (*Id.* at ¶ 5.); and “has a regular and established place of business within the Middle District of Pennsylvania” (*Id.* at ¶ 6.).

**II. Analysis**

Federal courts have an obligation to address issues of subject matter jurisdiction *sua sponte*. *Meritcare Inc. v. St. Paul Mercury Ins. Co.*, 166 F.3d 214, 217 (3d Cir. 1999). Plaintiffs allege that this Court’s basis for jurisdiction is diversity of citizenship pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Section 1332(a)(2) gives district courts original jurisdiction to hear cases

where the matter in controversy exceeds the value of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) and is between:

(2) citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state, except that the district courts shall not have original jurisdiction under this subsection of an action between citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state who are lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States and are domiciled in the same State;

28 U.S.C.A. § 1332(a)(2). In order for jurisdiction to exist, there must be complete diversity, meaning that each defendant must be a citizen of a different state from each plaintiff. *Owen Equip. & Erection Co. v. Kroger*, 437 U.S. 365, 373 (1978). Of course, “[t]he person asserting jurisdiction bears the burden of showing that the case is properly before the court at all stages of the litigation.” *Packard v. Provident Nat'l Bank*, 994 F.2d 1039, 1045 (3d Cir. 1993).

“It is . . . well established that when jurisdiction depends upon diverse citizenship the absence of sufficient averments or of facts in the record showing such required diversity of citizenship is fatal and cannot be overlooked by the court, even if the parties fail to call attention to the defect, or consent that it may be waived.” *Thomas v. Bd. of Trs.*, 195 U.S. 207, 211 (1904). Moreover, “[w]hen the foundation of federal authority is, in a particular instance, open to question, it is incumbent upon the courts to resolve such doubts, one way or the other, before proceeding to a disposition of the merits.” *Carlsberg Res. Corp. v. Cambria Sav. & Loan Ass'n*, 554 F.2d 1254, 1256 (3d Cir. 1977); see also Fed R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3).

“[A]n alien admitted to the United States for permanent residence shall be deemed a citizen of the State in which such alien is domiciled.” *MacKay v. Benz*, No. CIV. 11-5134,

2011 WL 5167697, at \*1 (E.D. Pa. Oct. 28, 2011). To be domiciled in a state, a person must reside there and intend to remain indefinitely. *Krasnov v. Dinan*, 465 F.2d 1298, 1300–01 (3d Cir.1972). A person may have only one domicile, and thus may be a citizen of only one state for diversity jurisdiction purposes. See *Williamson v. Osenton*, 232 U.S. 619, 34 S.Ct. 442, 58 L.Ed. 758 (1914). Residence is not the same as domicile and does not establish citizenship for diversity purposes. See *Krasnov*, 465 F.2d at 1300 (3d Cir.1972) (“where one lives is *prima facie* evidence of domicile, but mere residency in a state is insufficient for purposes of diversity”). Here, Plaintiff has alleged only that he resides in New Jersey. Accordingly, Plaintiff has not sufficiently alleged his domicile to demonstrate diversity of citizenship.

The Complaint also fails to properly allege the citizenship of Defendant Misericordia. A corporation may have more than one state of citizenship: “a corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of every State . . . by which it has been incorporated and of the State . . . where it has its principal place of business.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1). A corporation may only have one principal place of business, and proper invocation of diversity jurisdiction requires that the plaintiff allege where a corporation has “its principal place of business.” See *S. Freedman & Co., Inc. v. Raab*, 180 F. App’x 316, 320 (3d Cir. 2006) (affirming the district court’s dismissal of a complaint alleging where the plaintiff corporation maintained “a principal place of business,” rather than “its principal place of business”). A corporation’s principal place of business is its “nerve center,” that is, the place “where a corporation’s officers direct, control, and coordinate the corporation’s activities.” *Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 130 S. Ct. 1181, 1192 (2010).

In order to properly plead the citizenship of the corporate Defendant Misericordia, Plaintiff must allege Misericordia's principal place of business and state of incorporation. The Complaint, however, fails to satisfy either of these requirements, as it is only alleged that Defendant is a non-profit university with a domicile and business address in Pennsylvania. (*Compl.*, ¶¶ 5-6.) Based on these allegations, the Court cannot determine whether there is proper diversity.

### **III. Conclusion**

For the above stated reasons, the Complaint fails to adequately plead the citizenship of the parties. As Plaintiff has not shown that complete diversity of citizenship exists between the parties, I cannot determine that subject matter jurisdiction exists and the matter is subject to dismissal pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(3). However, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1653, Plaintiff will be permitted the opportunity to demonstrate that diversity-of-citizenship jurisdiction exists, thereby saving its Complaint. See *USX Corp. v. Adriatic Ins. Co.*, 345 F.3d 190, 204 (3d Cir. 2003) (noting that Section 1653 gives district courts "the power to remedy inadequate jurisdictional allegations, but not defective jurisdictional facts."). As such, Plaintiff will be given twenty-one (21) days in which to file an amended complaint. Failure to do so will result in the dismissal of this action. An appropriate order follows.

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March 18, 2016  
Date

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/s/ A. Richard Caputo  
A. Richard Caputo  
United States District Judge